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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1869. NO. 50.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The New and Old School.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

The Pan-Presbyterian Church of the Future.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

The hour for convening the Assembly having arrived, the Moderator, Dr. M. W. Jacobus, rose and said: "Fathers and Brethren, the hour to which the Assembly stands adjourned has arrived." The Moderator then offered the following prayer:

PRAYER.

Great God, Head of the Church in all ages, and Son of God, Lamb of God, Angel or the Covenant, we worship Thee this day. We thank Thee for that good Providence which has brought us together, after months of dispersion, to resume the business of the Church of Christ with which we are connected. We bless Thee, Great God, that in the interval Thou hast so disposed the hearts of Thy ministers and people, as to bring them together into one body, after a period of separation, in a spirit of cordiality and Christian unity and love.

We beseech Thee to bless us, and signalize this occasion. We beseech Thee, blessed God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, by the riches of Grace, and the promises, that we may have a spirit of love and of sound mind, and guide us in all the deliberations of this Assembly. Lead us to all right conclusions, and grant that all our discussions and all our decisions may be in Thy name; and we pray Thee for all these things for our sister Assembly. We beseech Thee grant them in abundance all the blessings which we ask for ourselves; and we do pray Thee, O Holy Ghost, come, Teacher and Comforter, come down, and enable us to keep Holy Festival in the city. In Thou sit in the hearts and hearts of these Assemblies as a flame and tongues of fire. Suggest Thou to every one of Thy work, to do a new work, with new impulses and aspirations, and with a new encouragement to work for the cause and Kingdom of our Blessed Lord.

O, Shepherd of Israel, Thou that leadest Israel like a flock, be Thou with us to bless us. Is there not one body and one spirit for us who are called in one hope of our calling? Blessed Lord, hear us, and look up, and cause Thy face to shine upon us, and give us pesace, and we will give to God, the Most High, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one God, the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Roll call was next in order.

Senator Charles Jas. Stillé.—I would inquire what is the necessity of calling the roll?

The Moderator—For ascertaining who are Commissioners.

Mr. Drake—But we should not call the roll day by day. It is not necessary, and involves delicate matters, and we have not a single moment to spare for needless things. I move, sir, that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Black-wood, of Philadelphia—As our venerable father, Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, by reason of infirmities and infirmities, and the long distance between New York and Pittsburgh, is unable to be in this Assembly, I move that his alternate, Dr. Scott, be received as Commissioner.

Decided out of order at this time.

Roll of Members.

The roll was then called as follows, those marked with an asterisk (*) not answering:

OFFICERS.

Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D., *Moderator.*
Rev. ALEXANDER T. McGILL, D. D., Stated Clerk.
Rev. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, D.D., Permanent Clerk.
Rev. R. K. RODGERS, D. D., Temporary Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS.

I. SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Albany—S. Mattoon, George Harkness, H. E. Smith, Archibald McClure, Jr.
Londonderry—E. M. Kellogg, *J. B. Dunn, Rei Hills, *Nerwich.
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CORRESPONDING BODIES.

General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland—Rev. Robert Buchanan, D. D., Rev. Wm. Arthur, A. M.
General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in North America—Rev. Wm. Reid, D. D., Rev. Joseph Cook.
General Assembly of the Reformed Protestant (old Dutch) Church in America—Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D.
General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church—Wm. Reid.
Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church—W. Orr Inglis, B. D.

It was announced that a telegram of importance was in the Clerk's desk for the Rev. Wilson Phraner, of Sing Sing, New York.

The Assembly then united in religious services for half an hour.

By request of Dr. Waterbury, all joined in singing:

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow:
Praise Him all creatures here below
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

READING OF SCRIPTURE.

The Moderator then read the 100th Psalm, as follows:

Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing; know ye that the Lord He is God; it is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are His people, and the sheep of His pasture. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him and bless His name. For the Lord is good, His mercy is everlasting, and His truth endureth to all generations.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Waterbury then led in

PRAYER.

We thank Thee, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, that we are assembled here within these sacred courts. In Thee we praise, and to accomplish our work for Him who loved us and died for us. In Thy name we meet, and in His name we would approach Thee, O Thou great Sovereign of the universe, Father of Lights, from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift, we beseech Thee to be present now, at the very commencement of our exercises, the influence of the Holy Spirit, to enlighten our minds, to guide our thoughts, to preside over our deliberations, so that by His influence, and presence and teachings we may be led into all truth, and be enabled so to conduct our business in regard to the great interests of Zion, as to meet with Thy approbation, and to subserve the cause which we all so much love.

O God, we cannot thank Thee enough for this auspicious day—this day which commemorates the re-union of beloved brethren who have been separated so many years. Here in this city we come to join our hearts and hands once more, and to give thanks to God as a united body of ministers, and in all respects attempting to go forward with united efforts in the great cause of our blessed Jesus.

O God, we pray Thee that this union may not only be consummated but perpetuated. Let the Divine Presence be with us hereafter, as it has been with us heretofore, and let Judah and all the other tribes of Jesh together in unity—nor Ephraim vex Judah, nor Judah Ephraim, but may all, under the great banner of peace and unity, go forward in the work which Thou hast assigned us, and at last may we meet in the "General Assembly, a church of the first born in heaven," to celebrate Thy praises forever, through Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

HYMN.

The audience then united in singing the 100th Psalm:

"Before Jehovah's awful throne
Ye nations bow with sacred joy." &c,

PRAYER.

Mr. Robert Carter then led in prayer:

God be with us, for we need Thy presence. Thy face to shine upon us, and give us peace. Send us help and strength out of Zion. We adore Thee, O Lord, the great creator, our Heavenly Father, that Thou hast planted Thy Church in the world, and that Thou hast made it as the tree of life in the midst of it. Thou hast so much care over it. O Lord, while we cover ourselves with shame and confusion of face; while we behold the breaches of Thy heritage, while Thou and notwithstanding all Thy goodness to us, O God, we have departed from Thee, to serve the creature, rather than Thee, our creator, and do love and serve Thee not with our whole heart, as we ought. We thank Thee that Thou hast yet Thy favor through the blood which cleanseth from all sin. We long to be holy as Thou art holy, and we long for the consolation of Thy holiness, do Thou regard us. We bless Thee for the goodness and mercy which have followed us all the days of our pilgrimage; and for the second day, we are permitted to raise our song of triumph, and to bless God who has brought the desires of our heart to earth, and has given us more than we, that our hearts may be filled—that they may be filled with all the fullness of God; and, O Lord, that we may be found faithful and trustingly, go on our way doing the good which Thou hast called us to do. O God, we are in great mercy, pray that Thou wouldst bless us, and join us together, scattered as we are over our beloved land; and grant, we beseech Thee, that Thy servants may give thanks, and with all their hearts proclaim the unsearchable riches of our Immanuel. Grant, we beseech Thee, that all our churches, and all our people, may be revived before Thee. When millions are perishing all around us for lack of knowledge, grant, we pray Thee, that we may be spared and strengthened to engage in the blessed work. Grant that our weak and feeble efforts may be all to purpose, and that we may have Thine with who are wandering from the Lord. And grant, we beseech Thee, that all over our land there may be a preparation of heart, so that the people may pray—yea, that all the people may pray. Thou hast commanded us to open our mouths wide, and Thou wilt fill them. Lord, separate us from all unfaithfulness, and in great mercy, grant us, for the sake of Jesus, that all despised foe is waging against us—a foe going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. The work is done through feeble instruments; and, O God, send upon us the mighty power of the Holy Spirit, that may shine to the remotest parts of the earth. Grant, we beseech Thee, that the truth of the Gospel may shine in every land; that Thy work may go forward and prosper, until all nations shall sing Thy praise and rejoice before the Author of their salvation, the Lord Jesus Christ. May a full supply of grace from Thee shine upon us; and, O grant, we beseech Thee, that when we meet in these sacred chambers, we may go singing the loving kindness of the Lord, and of the Father, and the Son and Holy Ghost, one God, we would ascribe all praise. Amen.

PRAISE.

The audience then joined in singing the second part of the 102d Psalm:

"Let every heart prepare a throne,
And every voice a song."

Rev. Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia, then offered the following

PRAYER.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty. It becomes us to rejoice that Thou art a God over the hearer and answerer of prayer. It becomes us to rejoice that Thou dost not lay burdens upon us asking, and that Thou canst not be exhausted, in supplications which we may make to Thee. Help us to pray, we pray Thee, that the Lord Jesus Christ, to draw near unto Thee, with holy confidence, and to draw near to Thee believing children to ask Thee with holy confidence, with a strong faith, that we may receive the blessings, and so, while we wait, may we be refreshed by Thy grace. Take away all apathy; banish all doubtings; take away all apathy; banish all doubt and lovingly commence this meeting, and as Thy believing, assured and adopted children, may we have communion with the Father and upon the Throne of grace, our reconciled Father, and gracious God. We thank Thee for all of Thy mercy and blessing to this church in the days that are past. We thank Thee for Thy mercy and blessing for the word of doctrine, for the word of promise, for the word of consolation. May Thy divine spirit still be in the Church, in all its departments, and all the ministry thereof, making Thy servants to be wise themselves, and to be faithful, and wise and effectual to lead others to the knowledge of Him who is the way, the truth and the eternal life. Let Thy presence and spirit reign in the souls of those that are the ministry, and watch over the flock, and feed the flock, that teach and those that rule be all taught of Thee, and may they go into and out from the pulpit accomplishing the work that Thou hast given to them; and may Thy blessing be upon them, that they all be enabled by Thy blessing, to do a mighty work in the conversion of souls, and wise to lead others to the knowledge of Him who is the way, the truth and the life. Let Thy presence and spirit reign in the souls of those that are the ministry, and watch over the flock, and feed the flock, that teach and those that rule be all taught of Thee, and may they go into and out from the pulpit accomplishing the work that Thou hast given to them; and may Thy blessing be upon them, that they all be enabled by Thy blessing, to do a mighty work in the conversion of souls, and wise to lead others to the knowledge of Him who is the way, the truth and the eternal

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

The last monthly returns of the Treasury Department show that the imports into the country exceed in value the exports from it, the handsome plum (for foreign producers) of $117,614,268. This is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. The exports aggregated $818,033,880, including $42,345,066 of specie and gold bullion; while the imports reached, in gold value remember, $485,597,648. This may mean either that we have been enriched to the extent of nearly one hundred and twenty millions sent over here for investment, or that we have spent that amount more than we have produced.

In view of the activity of the advocates of Free Trade in the West, it is suggested that the friends of Protection should not be idle. It is entirely evident that the importers are preparing to break down the present Tariff, which affords but slight incidental protection, and substitute one which will close thousands of manufactories and discharge from employment tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers. When such a contest is going on Pittsburgh should be neither idle nor silent. Her voice should be heard protesting in favor of an American and against a foreign system for our country.

The proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, sitting separately yesterday—fully reported in our columns—present points of extraordinary interest. In the Old School body, steps were taken looking to a union of Presbyterians by whatever name known, and the proposition was received with a highly promising degree of favor. In this connection it will be observed that a joint committee of the United and Reformed Presbyterians, arranging for a union, were also in session yesterday. In the New School body the principal interest centered in a report by Dr. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, on the necessity of amusements, the prominent idea of which was that "it would be a sweeping folly to declare all amusements sinful."

The telegraph announces the possible defeat of Judge AUSTIN, the Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, by Governor J. L. ORR, the Democratic candidate. If this should prove correct, it will be a single instance in the State elections of 1869, in which the running of a Temperance candidate has worked positive injury to the Republican party. The Prohibitionists in Minnesota run for Governor Rev. DANIEL COBB, a Methodist preacher, and in addition to putting him on an extreme prohibitory platform, incorporated another idea, in the shape of free trade—thus driving in one team a brace of impracticable issues. Of course, the schism took nineteen-twentieths of its votes from the Republican candidate, Judge AUSTIN, and places his election in doubt. The remainder of the Republican State ticket, with a majority in both branches of the Legislature, is undoubtedly elected.

GOV. HOFFMAN, of New York, has fairly put his foot in the meal tub, and, by guaranteeing the perfect honesty of the new Legislature, paved the way for a future disappointment that will be apt to cloud his Presidential aspirations, even if nothing else opposed him. This, from his late Albany speech, is a remarkable union of irony and impudence:

> "We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest and that is what the Republicans have not done in sometime. We propose to ask the Legislature for the purpose of promoting the interests of the mass of the people, and not the interests of the few, which the Radicals have not done for a long time. The *New York Times* has stated that for many years there have been a few men in the Republican Legislature who could be bought. We will show them that in a Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind."

There is some truth in what is here said of Republican legislators in New York, and it was for this cause the party lost ground in the rural districts, and only gained in New York city, where the people have enjoyed Democracy pure and untrammeled. But Governor HOFFMAN himself, last year, sunk from his representative position as an opponent of special and corrupt legislation to the ignoble one of a confederate with the Erie and Central thieves; and his indorsement of the honesty—and especially the future honesty of his party friends—will hardly pass current. We take it at a heavy discount, and place the prophecy on record to see how it will read six or eight months hence.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech, under the inspiration of the traditional turtle, at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Tuesday night, seems to be made up of generalities; but for all that it is pleasant reading. The Irish land question the Premier seems to consider the important one of the future, and he says enough in his speech to induce the belief that he proposes to grapple it at the ensuing session of Parliament. But what a confession it is that he makes, when we reflect that practically it comes from the ruler of the British empire? "How melancholy," says Mr. GLADSTONE, "to be compelled to confess that Ireland, which we have governed over seven hundred years, and over which we have exercised most unbounded power, has not yet realized the first condition of a civilized community, and has not been brought into harmony with our institutions." This truthful frankness is worthy of praise, and especially when the confession is urged as an argument for the redress of grievances. The agrarian outrages in Ireland, it is a satisfaction to know, do not bar the way of GLADSTONE in his purposes of reform. He seems determined on triumphing over the natural, but illegal demonstrations of the Irish people by rendering them justice—by obliterating the cause, and trusting to the future for peaceful effects. As to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. GLADSTONE hints at a good understanding between the Washington administration and the British Government, and thinks there is no harm in delay in settling the Alabama question—that delay is all the better for a peaceful solution. In this opinion he has the concurrence of Senator SUMNER.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET—BLOODTHICKER THAN WATER.

A Lord Mayor's Banquet is always an occasion for copious eating and important speech-making. We believe that if the first five hundred Englishmen of the respectable middle class were asked with what great man it was the highest privilege to dine, four hundred and ninety-nine would certainly answer without hesitation—"with the Lord Mayor of London!" A single speciality for the gratification of the palate may be met with at other great men's feasts—but nowhere else are so many admirable specialities of the kind to be enjoyed at one meal.

At this feast, at least one important speech is, we believe, thought to be quite as indispensable as port wine. A member or members of the cabinet are always guests, and a Cabinet Minister is, of course, unable to open his mouth without saying something of moment. Were one of them to say that he had nothing to say in such a presence, that declaration would be caught up and made the subject of comment and inference, and would be shown "to be exceedingly important on account of what it did not contain.

Some Ministers have made it a rule to be very reticent on these occasions. This means—not to say little—but to talk about the improvement of agriculture, or the draining of marshes, or some other subjects not at all connected with politics.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, on the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech, and a pretty full outline of it was published in our foreign telegrams of yesterday. The most interesting portion is, no doubt, the passage relating to America. The Prime Minister does not anticipate a settlement of the Alabama claims by war. "I believe," said he, "that the world would view with horror a parricidal strife between England and America."

We are quite sure that this expression indicates a real feeling in the speaker—and that not only he, but multitudes of Englishmen of fine character and sensibilities with frequent anger and occasional disdain entertain a kind of sentiment towards Americans as people of the same blood and language—which would make it seem horrible to engage with us in bloody strife. We recollect that Sir CHARLES NAPIER, somewhere in his Memoirs, when giving an account of his military services as a young man on the American coast during the war of 1812, says that when wounded American prisoners addressed him in his own language, an indescribable disgust with the war used to come over him and make him feel that he must abandon the service. The idea of maiming and killing these almost relations was horrible to him. Sir CHARLES NAPIER was, to be sure, a man of an uncommon nobleness of character; but it is not impossible that his experience was also that of others.

NOT COLOR BUT IMPROVEMENT.

We trust that our readers did not fail to give their attention to the record, in our yesterday's issue, of the debates and proceedings of the Board of Education in regard to the colored schools of the city. Perhaps no reasonable fault could be found with either the words spoken or the spirit displayed on the occasion referred to, and we certainly are not going to censure, or even criticise either what was done or the manner in which it was done.

We now refer to the matter to express our belief that the subject of the education of our colored population is one of great importance, and that more people than some suppose recognize the fact.

These colored folks among us are generally poor, and their race and history place them under painful disadvantages and disabilities. Their lot has been a hard one—their position is difficult—and the adverse circumstances against which they are aspiring members of the race have to contend in the endeavor to improve their condition, are so embarrassing and manifest as to enlist the compassion, or the sympathy at least, of every humane person. In connection with this thought, it is interesting to remember that one of the most beautiful sentiments of all literature—in recognition of which a theatrical audience of Romans spontaneously rose to their feet and applauded—was one to an African. It was TERENCE, the African slave, who wrote, "I am a man, and nothing pertaining to man is foreign to me." There could be no more appropriate legend for those whose sympathies prompt them to concern themselves in the hard fortunes of these ill-treated, or ignored victims of the white man's avarice.

Whoever takes the trouble to look into the condition of the class and to form the acquaintance of individual members of it, will find some really interesting characters. Men of real intelligence and refinement are not entirely wanting. Mr. FITZHUGH, of Virginia, said a few weeks ago, that "the had never known a vulgar negro." There does seem to be something in the race which effectually exempts them from the most odious features of what is properly called vulgarity. The vulgar worship of wealth in the absence of all that makes it respectable—the vulgar awe of mere externals, as the fine clothes adorning the clown or the scullion—the vulgar contempt for the true gentleman, because his boots lack polish or his coat is thread-bare—in a word, the grand peculiarities of the snob, are, in fact, seldom seen in the negro. Some may oppose to this view the colored man's disposition to intrude himself into places where his presence is not desired. But on investigation it will be found that this proceeds from another cause than the one suspected. The negro is really jealous of his claim—not to a place among the high or the fashionable—but of his recognition to a place among men and women. The recognition of his *humanity* appears to him to be in question. And whose is the fault that his sensitiveness has been excited in this direction? Without doubt, it lies at the door of his despisers.

To return to the suspect of their schools: The class themselves are at present greatly interested in their own intellectual improvement. It is remarkable how few or them feel too old to learn. But those who do feel thus and others are particularly anxious in regard to the education of their children. The zeal of many of them in this object might well serve as an admonition and example to not a few who claim to belong to a nobler race. In the minutes of proceedings in the Board of Education to which we have already referred, the colored speakers made manifest enough how deeply they felt concerned in the proper management of their public schools.

Intelligent inquirers among these comparatively obscure people will also be surprised to discover how elevated and free from unphilanthropic and selfish views some of them regarding intellectual improvement. They really seem to entertain something of the ancient belief in the divineness of knowledge for its own sake, or for direct spiritual ends, and to be less influenced than their white neighbors by the low notions of knowledge as power or riches. We know not one who appears to regard book-keeping as the grand mystery, or ready-reckoning as the chief end of man.

If any of our readers feel skeptical in regard to our representations of negro character, or negro notions of education, we earnestly advise them to seek more correct views on these subjects, by personal inquiry. These colored people need more guidance and patronage than they receive.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association, at its meeting in Washington on Saturday evening, resolved that they point with special satisfaction to the recent political triumph in the Keystone State; that the Republican party of Pennsylvania present to the nation a State organization homogeneous in all its departments, Executive, Representative and Judicial, and that the friends of freedom every where may confidently rely upon that party for sympathy and support; that the Republican victory in Pennsylvania at the late election was an emphatic indorsement of the National Administration, the loyal Republicans of the State proclaiming their continued confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of President Grant; and that the thanks of the Association be tendered Secretary Boutwell for his great speech in Philadelphia on the evening of election. A motion was made to add a resolution complimentary to Governor Geary, but it was earnestly opposed and finally voted down.

SAYS a San Francisco letter: "Mr. Koopmanschap, the enterprising importer of Celestials, who is a German, but who has been described by Eastern journals as a Chinaman, will dispatch five hundred Chinese immediately by the overland route, who are to be employed on the Memphis and El Paso Railroad at $20, gold, per month apiece. He says that the plan of taking large numbers of Chinamen through this State and overland to the South is not generally practicable, as they would be likely to stop here, where wages rule higher. They must be taken to the South round the Horn, or brought by the Indian Ocean, through the Suez Canal, and by the Atlantic, to New Orleans."

THE Springfield *Republican* thinks that Massachusetts will have at the next session "a more equally divided and ably organized opposition on national politics in the Legislature than for a number of years." The prohibitionists concede the House, but claim the Senate; but it thinks neither party (Prohibitionists or License) will have strength to sustain it in extreme measures. The Senate has thirty Republicans, nine Democrats and one Labor Reformer. The House has one hundred and sixty-six Republicans, fifty Democrats and twenty Labor Reformers. The success of the L. R's in Massachusetts has induced a similar organization in New Hampshire for the spring elections in that State.

IT is proposed that the Philadelphians should raise a monument to Commodore Stewart—the old "Ironsides" who finally went down last week full of years and honors. The extent of what is proposed to be done is indicated by the following by the *North American*: "For ten thousand dollars we could place in Fairmount Park a Stewart monument that would be a credit to the city and an ornament to that elegant resort, and there ought to be no difficulty in raising such a sum at once by public subscription." We fear that a "ten thousand dollar" statue would disturb the ashes of the brave old Commodore, who deserves something a great deal better.

THE river Nile, whose mud has fertilized the Desert sands and drawn a belt of garden ground all down the long course of the river, while the Desert air has made the atmosphere the brightest and most salubrious in the world; this year has risen to an unusual height, and flooded the cotton fields. Hitherto an excess of water has been a smaller calamity than a deficiency, now the new cotton culture has made an excess probably as much dreaded as a failure. By the last advices, however, we hear that the waters are subsiding, and that the cotton crop, which has not yet sustained any fatal damage, will probably be saved.

A CHICAGO letter states the cause and effect in a certain instance, as follows: The innovation of one-horse cars, without conductors, upon the principal route of the city is not at all popular. I noticed that the Superintendent of this line is building a $100,000 residence with an $18,000 stable attached. All superintendents of railroads, whether horse or steam, get rich, somehow, and generally on a moderate salary. I knew a freight agent on the Illinois Central go into the office as poor as a rat and come out at the end of ten years worth $250,000.

THE *World* keenly criticises Gov. Hoffman for promising too much, and for displaying a degree of assurance too large for his abilities and for the situation. At the same time the Executive is coolly warned that he is to be held responsible, after his speech, for all the corruption of the next Legislature, which he espouses in advance, with more than a lover's confidence. The cat under all this meal is the determination of the Chase men to crowd Hoffman off the track in 1872.

THE WEST AND TIDEWATER.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway.

The Beaver *Argus* of this week says: The engineers representing the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad Company, put in an appearance in this county on last Thursday. They are at the present time surveying what is known as the Two Mile Run Route. Should the company eventually select this line, their road will cross the county from Pittsburgh on the south side of the river, (not follow the river down) pass over the Ohio at the head of Market street, go up that streeet to the mouth of Two Mile Run, and follow that stream to or near its source. Why that route would then be taken to reach the State line, we know not. The engineers here referred to, we believe, have notes in their possession of a former survey of the Brady's Run route, hence they will hardly go over that route at the present time. These notes will suffice to give them the information they are now seeking. The surveying party is composed of several strangers and two or three of our citizens as assistants. They will examine all the routes that have been named in connection with this road and report to their chiefs as soon as practicable.

Expansion of Railway Capital.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* condemns what he calls "mischievous twaddle" about the enlargement of railway capital. It is contended that the increase of population, the development of new resources and the augmentation of productions in quality and variety, necessarily require a corresponding increase of railway facilities, and this increase can only be secured by an enlargement of the capital stock of the roads. In Pennsylvania it is held, no railroad stocks have been "watered," because no increase of capital has been authorized or consummated by any first class company, except in substitution for money appropriated to construction account out of the dividend fund, or for construction wants so urgent and conclusive as to warrant substitution or loans. The writer then gives an illustration, contrasting the expansion in power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to command traffic and income with its situation four years ago, as follows:

Capital stock October 31, 1869	$32,870,953
Capital stock October 31, 1865	21,000,000
Increase (*sixty-nine per cent.*)	$11,870,953
1869. Funded debt (ex. main line bonds)	$14,365,568
1865. Funded debt (ex. main line bonds)	9,881,540
Increase (*fifty per cent.*)	$3,680,728

Increase of stock and debt in four years..$18,881,681

The Company, it is claimed, operates a much longer mileage and occupies a longer area than it did four years ago, and hence the capital account exhibits inevitable enlargement in due proportion to its acquisition.

The Belgian Government has made a concession to a new cable company, from the coast of Belgium to the United States. The recipients of the grant are three American gentlemen, W. C. Barney, E. B. Dunning, and C. S. Bartlett. The conditions named in the grant are, that the line is not to touch on any foreign territory between the two coasts, and is to be in working order by the first of September, 1871. The privilege is to be exclusive for some twenty years. The Belgian Government is to have control over the line, and such general supervision as to prevent the disclosure of messages, while a reciprocal power is offered to our own Government as to this terminus of the line. This makes it a Government cable—a postal extension, in fact—without cost to either Government, and will be acceptable to Mr. Hubbard, while the cheap rates, *ten cents a word*, will be no less acceptable to the people at large.

IT is the proposition, by an engineer who has carefully studied the matter, to build a canal for large ships from the river Calumet, fourteen miles south of Chicago, to the Mississippi, just above Rock Island. A Chicago paper felicitates over the proposition as follows: "It is not the dream of a brainless adventurer, but was advanced by an engineer who had carefully studied the whole plan, and pronounced it not only feasible, but that its accomplishment would make Chicago the mistress of the continent. It would bring within her reach the cotton trade of the South, with which she could build up Lowells upon the rivers (like the Fox, Rock, &c.,) which are near her boundaries, and she could supply the machinery and great staples to the South, the traffic in which has made the East rich in return."

WHAT to do with their victory is just now the point that is troubling the adherents of Tammany in New York. The Sachems have possession of the State and city,—something the Republicans never secured—and have made a multitudinous promises of reform. It is given out that the much abused Police Commission for the city will not be abolished by the Democratic Legislature, at its approaching session, but the Board of Health and Excise will be knocked in the head. The Police Commission will be so fixed that New York city will have four Commissioners and Brooklyn two, with a good working Democratic majority. Superintendent Kennedy will be displaced and Capt. Jourdan put in his stead, and the whole department will be under the control of the Mayors and Common Councils of the two cities.

THE Secretary of the Avondale Relief Fund has at last made a statement. He has received $81,259 50, of which $10,725 80 has been paid to the widows and orphans; $57,250 is being invested partially in United States and railroad bonds or deposited at five per cent. interest, and $12,665 65 remain in his hands to be invested soon in railroad bonds.

It is said by a reporter who interviewed Father Hyacinthe, on his return from Highland Falls, that the priest means to speak in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the Evangelical Alliance, this evening. The Father's words will be translated as he speaks.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Mormons claim to have about 150,000 members of their church in Utah Territory; that is, men, women and children, for all these are classed as of the church. Well adviséd persons, who have been frequently through the Territory, assert that there are not more than sixty thousand Mormons within the bounds of the territory, and the increase in Gentile population is now so rapid that it is believed that within a year the Mormons will be outnumbered largely, and consequently out voted.

A pneumatic tube connects the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and telegraph office. Messages are placed in a leather cup, of the shape of a dice-box, and made to fit the tube. By means of an ordinary bellows placed in the operating room, the cup can be forced over into the Board of Trade Hall with great rapidity by the pressure of air. The action of the bellows brings the cup back. The tube is supported by a tightly-stretched cable of galvanized iron, which extends between the roofs of the two buildings, and from which iron guys are attached to the tube to keep it in its place.

An appalling possibility is suggested by the remark of the San Francisco *Times*, in speaking of the importation of Chinese prostitutes, that "cases of leprosy among them are now quite frequent, and one locality is indicated where it was known that ten lepers are dragging out a miserable existence."

The Cuban Junta, in New York, has been reorganized. The following gentlemen now compose this body: Miguel Aldama, Hilario Cisneros, Frederico Fesser, Carlos del Castillo, Jose M. Mora, Manuel Marquez, Jose M. Mestre, Secretary. We are further informed that the hatchet is now buried and there is the best of feeling among the Creoles. The names mentioned are those of very wealthy men, and, what is more, of practical capacity.

The State Department has received an official communication from Mr. Burlingame that the Chinese Government has fully sustained the Burlingame mission in all its official actions, and intercourse with the United States thus far, and that the reports to the effect that the "Celestials" would refuse to ratify and confirm any of the treaties that the Burlingame mission has or may enter into with this or the European Governments, are entirely without foundation.

In South America, Australia and Texas, cattle are slaughtered for their hides. Their beef is not worth saving or using. In Galveston a cut large enough for a family dinner can be had for twenty cents. It is not sold by weight, but by the piece. Now, is there no way of utilizing this great waste, and bringing this meat to a market where it would not only be cheap, but cheaper the domestic produce? There have been condensing processes, and preserving processes, but they do not prove to be practicable yet, and so we get no cheaper meat from the La Plata or the Brazos. Here is a splendid chance for capital to strike out a new line of business, and to reap a reward which shall far outrun the profits of gold mining.

The contest for officers of the United States Senate is becoming lively. Senator Cole, of California, proposes to press his brother for Secretary of the Senate in place of Gorham, from California, who now holds the position. Senator Sherman, in his report, says he will urge General Walcott, of Ohio, for the same office.

General Cespedes, with that high-minded earnestness which characterized him when he burned his large Bayamo property, now promises to give to each family of which father or son have fallen for Cuban freedom thirty-three acres of land, till his estate is exhausted. As Cespedes was an extensive land owner, the gift must be very considerable, and its example of great effect.

A pressure is being made on Secretary Boutwell to induce him to recommend to Congress an additional supply of currency for the South and West. Senator Morton will advocate in Congress legislation to meet the wants of the West and South.

From a telegram, and a verbal statement of a gentleman who has recently been a resident in Corrine, Utah, it would appear that the hatred of the Mormons and Gentiles in Utah Territory, for each other, is of an intense character, which may yet lead to very serious consequences. The Mormons have generally ceased all connection with any save their own people, if not faith, so far as they can practically do so. Each party is distrustful of the other, and social intercourse between them has entirely ceased in most localities.

There will be shortly three European steam lines running to Aspinwall. The two American steamers that used to arrive weekly there from the port of New York have dwindled to a semi monthly arrival, with every likelihood of the eventual abrogation of that. And when this takes place, of all the grand fleet of steamers that used to leave New York for European and other foreign ports, we shall be able to boast of but two regular lines—the Brazil and Havana. The Collins Liverpool line, the Havre and the Bremen American lines have all, one after another, disappeared, and their places filled by alien flags.

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Substantial Evidences of its Growth—Where Pittsburgh Work Goes.

A. Fradley & Co.'s Foundry.

The foundry business has long been a leading branch of our manufactures. Our forty-eight foundries furnish employment to twenty-five hundred hands; their products assume a thousand shapes, embracing everything in the range of agricultural, machine and mill castings, cannon, hollow ware, stoves and domestic hardware. Perhaps the most important on the list is the stove trade. Pittsburgh has furnished a large proportion of the stoves used in the West, and the trade has been constantly increasing. As an evidence of the stability and growth of the trade, we may point to the success which has attended the efforts of Messrs. A. Bradley & Co., proprietors of the largest stove foundry in the city. This establishment gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five hands, producing from eighty-five to ninety stoves per day. The greater portion of the stoves made in this establishment are shipped to the South, Southwest and Northwest. Upon glancing over the shipping-book, the eye dwells upon Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Kansas, Texas and Colorado, and, strange as it may seem California is numbered among the points shipped to. Recently we alluded to the fact that the firm made the first shipment of a Parlor Cook Stove to San Francisco. The bulk of the shipments, however, are confined to Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa, and points in the Northwest, besides the Pacific slope. This fact that orders are filled for points at the end of navigation on Red river, in addition to the steady increase of trade in the Northwest, shows conclusively the stability of the business and may be accepted as evidence of the fact that Pittsburgh stoves are appreciated abroad. The heaviest shipments made by Bradley & Co. are made to points where eastern manufacturers possess equal facilities for competing with them in the matter of transportation as well as in manufacturing. And yet Pittsburgh wood stoves are shipped daily to the points mentioned in large numbers, while the prospects are that coal stoves will be a large item in the shipments to Iowa and Missouri. Messrs. Bradley & Co.'s foundry proper, is two hundred feet long by one hundred wide. The stock rooms adjoining, four in number, and presenting an imposing appearance, are capable of containing fifteen hundred stoves. The entire works present a front of three hundred feet on Twelfth street; one hundred and twenty on Etna; and about eighty on Pike street, occupying three fourths of the entire block. The sale and stock room on the corner of Wood and Second streets, a very handsome bold ing, possess a capacity almost equal that of the upper stock rooms. Mr. Wm. Vankirk, who has been connected with the establishment twenty-two years, and who has been in charge of the firm for a number of years, superintends the salesroom. The senior partner, we may add, is one of the old stock of general moulders in the city, having "tramped the dirge," at a time when thoroughness was essential to good workmanship. He even now can hold his own with the best of them, and frequently has occasion to show them "how to do it."

An Elegant "Knabe" Piano.

Cost $600, will be sold for $450. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue.

A Beautiful Face is a Silent Commendation.

Then, ladies, why do you not use "Gouraud's Oriental Cream," the most delicate preparation in use. Sold cheapest by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beeler's Large Car Scales.

In constant use at our coal works for over twenty years, has weighed more coal, is probably than any other scale in the State—and given entire satisfaction to us and our customers. CHAS. H. BEELER, No. 1 Scale office, 88 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

For Sale on Easy Terms.

Pianos, organs and melodeons, of seven different makers. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue.

Chandler's Folding School Desk

It must take precedence over all the common desks now in use.

A. A. GRIFFITH,
Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric, State Normal School, Michigan.

Young & Co., manufacturers of school desks.

C. F. DE HASS,
Late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Iowa.

Pennsylvania and New England States for sale at St. Clair Hotel, where sample may be seen.

For $65 Cash.

A new five-octave melodeon. List price $300. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue.

W. D. Dudley,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dye at McClarren & McKinnon's drug store, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. Observe the Red Signs.

Prince & Co.'s World Renowned Organs and Melodeons.

Wholesale and retail. 45,000 now in use. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue.

Only Two Hours to Do Washing.

The Silver Washing Machine is a great improvement on the defective and unsatisfactory productions exhibited in all former machines. We invite the most critical examination of its construction and operation, either at your own house or at the place where sold.

All that we ask is a trial, and if not satisfied we will refund the money. It frees the clothes from all injure the clothes; it saves them. No slopping. No boiling up clothes. Saves soap and time.

Being aware that washing is the most laborious, and at the same time one of the most necessary duties of housekeeping, and which entirely devolves upon the weaker sex to do, under the old system of washboards.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street (near the bridge), Allegheny City.

Dr. Ormiston's Lecture Postponed.

The Allegheny Library Association regrets to announce that Dr. Ormiston cannot be present to deliver his lecture this evening. While *en route* to this city he was recalled home by telegraph, on account of the sudden dangerous illness of his aged mother. It is hoped that in the autumn the Doctor will be able to give here, when one notice of the lecture will be given.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative

And Water Proof Oil Blacking. More than thirty years of constantly increasing sales, sold by shoe dealers generally. At wholesale by R. C. Loomis, Pittsburgh.

Cure for Cough or Cold.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few Brown's Bronchial Troches. Containing no insalubrious ingredients, they allay pulmonary irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Malarious Fogs.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, and numberless many other ailments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and, at the same time, the most powerful of vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifest from the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly and safely, by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an apparent and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over-stimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.

Hostetter's Bitters

At Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth avenue.

CORNS AND BUNIONS

Have been for ages—a pest—and are now, until by the use of

PETERSON'S OINTMENT

A CURE IS PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY MADE.

To this statement *Hundreds* in this community will testify. Those desiring to use it may obtain it at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE

44 SIXTH STREET.

PRICE, 50 CENTS. PRICE BY MAIL, 60 CTS.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

d*

Secured Seats

Will be sold to-morrow, Friday, morning at 9 o'clock, at Mellor & Hoene's music store, No. 80 Fifth avenue, for the first concert to be given by the Cantata Society next Monday at the Academy of Music. For this and all future concerts the Society, in spite of their immense expenses, have fixed the price of their ticket at one dollar, their paramount object being to singly for their own pleasure, and to make the public acquainted with the best works of the masters.

Cream Ale.

The numerous patrons of the Oregon Brewery are guaranteed that all the cream ale made by Pier, Dannals & Co. contains nothing but the best articles of malt and hops, and that every barrel of it will give satisfaction. †

Alternate Loss and Excess of the Appetite

And grinding of the teeth are symptoms of worms. Use B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. †This*

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

Female Complaints

Should be cured, as they often can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. tf

During the Damp, Raw Weather

Of the fall, C. F. Allen's Cough Balsam should be in every household. †This*

Spalding's Jatamansi

Contains no lead or sulphur, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

MARRIED:

MCCUTCHEON—FORD—November 9th, 1869, in the 2d U. Church, Oil City, by the Rev. Bigelow, Mr. J. N. McCUTCHEON, of Pittsburgh, to Miss CLARA B. FORD, of Oil City.

He embarked on the seas of matrimony, thousands of friends unite in wishing the above amiable couple a long, happy and prosperous voyage. May no tempestuous gales toss their bark, but may all their sailing be in smooth and quiet waters.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of FOR SALE, TO RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOM A RAG CARPET Loom. Also, an Operator to work the same. Apply at 57 Thirteenth street.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—A FEW ENERGETIC Canvassers to travel and sell Guaranteed Salesman to travel and sell Glassware for a large manufacturing house. Salary or once as to qualification. Address Salesman, Commercial.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A SMART, active Young Man, one that can keep a set of Books and is willing to make himself useful as Salesman, when necessary, in a Trimming Store and Shirting Goods Store. Address Box 696, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—COOPERS—TWO COOPERS to go to the country to work on Sand Barrels; good wages will be given. Also, one Cooper to work on 60 BL Oil Barrels, at Clark Hotel, this evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Address Box 26, Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL Comfortable House, with modern improvements, in a good locality, not to exceed $300. Rent paid in advance if required. Address R. S., Commercial office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—AN experienced person for Housekeeper in a hotel. A satisfactory reference required. Apply at Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty.

WANTED—TO INVEST—A FEW Thousand Dollars in an established Manufacturing Business in this city or vicinity. Address Mr. HARRISON, No. 1 Duquesne Way, near Smithfield Bridge, within next two days.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—KANSAS Lands for city property. Improved Farms, or would sell on a credit. Also, Coal Lands. Have a large selection of Lands near the Railroad and large towns. Price from $5 to $10 per acre. Also, vacant building lots for sale at $100 per acre. Also, vacant building lots for sale at $100 per acre. Also, vacant building lots would sell. J. C. TILTON, 96½ Fourth avenue.

WANTED—ENGINE AND BOILER—5 to 6 horse power. Must be warranted and in complete order. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Engine, Commercial office.

WANTED — PARTNER — IN THE Brewery business with a capital. One who will take an interest in the business preferred, or if any party wishes to carry on the business, will lease the premises and fixtures. Are complete. For particulars address "Brewer," Commercial office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE SUITABLE for a Job Office, or part of a Building. Must be in a desirable locality. Address Box 1790, Commercial office, stating location, &c. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-Class Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58½ Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework in a small family. Apply at Drug Store 172 Wylie street. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS FOR Factory work. Apply at Employment Office, 146 Clark.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An Agent wanted in every town in the United States to take an interest in a new article just patented, that will sell on sight in every household. It is a Portable Furnace, that fits in the place of any stove, and burns wood, coal or coke. Any one will pay for time to cook three meals. It will also heat a room, broil, roast, bake, boil, fry, &c. Any man with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $40 per day. This is a rare chance for men out of employment. The right of a state is a sure fortune. Address, with stamp, J. A. LYON, Erie, Pa. Agents wanted for Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PHYSICIAN, LOCATED in a village twenty miles from Pittsburgh, having railroad with a practice worth $42,000 per year, will sell one-half interest to a physician with a House and Lot. Address Dr. J. PENNY, Dixmont Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

PERSONAL—THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER, a publication by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, should be in the hands of every man of business.

PERSONAL—THE MASSACHUSETTS Mutual Life Insurance Company will receive active, gentlemanly solicitor to present their popular system of homekeeping, and which entirely devolves upon the weaker sex to do, under the old system of washboards.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street (near the bridge), Allegheny City.

PERSONAL—FRANK OR JAMES HARRISON, formerly of Wall, Pa., will please call on ALEXANDER KING, No. 94 Wylie avenue.

REPORTING—VERBATIM REPORTING executed with dispatch. Particular attention paid to cases in the United States Courts. Reference: Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge, and R. R. Gilmore, Esq., U. S. Solicitor, Allegheny. Address O. T. PENNETT, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS SEEKING Homes or Investments in Real Estate will save trouble and money by consulting the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," a paper given away gratis by the publishers, Messrs. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, or will be sent by mail, free, to any address.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE—IN the village of Watertown, Washington county, Ohio. If is now doing a business of $20,000, but that the owner is in bad health, it would and be sold at one half its value. Also, a Farm of 200 acres, Improved, or we will exchange it for a House and Lot in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Price $9,000. Both. This is a rare opening for a man of limited means to step into an established business. For full particulars, apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A MANUFACTURING and Mercantile Business, which has been established in this place for a number of years, and is now doing a large and flourishing tr

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 10, 1869.

The local money market continues in a very close condition. Applications for loans are numerous, and money can be let out at heavy rates on good security. It is far beyond the ability of banks and discount houses to supply the demand for money.

In New York the *Commercial Advertiser* reports that there appears to be no doubt that the demand for moving the hog crop has now fairly set in; and this movement is likely, for the immediate future, to be the main influence controlling the money market. Growing out of these remittances, there is an active demand for small currency, which the Treasury is still only very partially able to satisfy, and it remains to be seen whether the scarcity of small notes will check remittances to the pork sections, as in the case of remittances in September and October, for moving the grain crop. Should this prove to be an effective obstruction, the effect of the impending outflow of currency, upon this market, will be proportionately mitigated; but an ultimate injury to the mercantile interest of this city, growing out of the bad backwardness of Western payments, must be expected, as a parallel to what we are now witnessing in the discount market, as the result of the inability of the New York banks to supply adequately the currency wants of the West for moving the grain crops.

—At Cincinnati the *Commercial* thinks that the symptoms of an easier feeling in the money market, noted on last Monday, were present for two or three days thereafter, but without any really better conditions for borrowers. Latterly any tendency toward greater ease than may have been shown has been lost, and borrowers find negotiations now about as hard as they can well endure. It is not an exceptions thing for first class paper to be found in the street at 1½ per cent. a month, and in some cases such stands a shave of 2 per cent. The cause of this condition of things is not easily given, at least not in such a way as to be respected as wholly definite and satisfactory.

—At Philadelphia the *Press* reports money a trifle easier, doubtless owing to the large number of Reading shares purchased for New York account. At any rate, the stock brokers borrowed the stock and in some instances could only get three per cent. for the money. This indicates a large "short" interest, and one that the New Yorkers will probably make a profitable use of. Call loans on Government are exceptionably made at 6 per cent., but the bulk of borrowers pay 7. Mixed collaterals range from 7 to 8, and good paper from 10 to 12.

—Government bonds show a material decline on all the issues to-day, and the market closes weak and irregular.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾
1862, 5-20s	115⅝	115⅞	115⅞
1864, 5-20s	113½	113½	113½
1865, 5-20s, old	113¼	113¼	113¼
1865, 5-20s, new	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1867, 5-20s	115¾	115¾	115¾
1868	115⅝	115¾	115⅞
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	127½	127	127

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 10.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	127½	127	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115⅞	115⅞	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113⅝	113⅝	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¼	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, new '65	115⅝	115⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¾	115¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115¾	115¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107½	...	...

—The New York *World* reports the stock market as exceedingly dull. The cliques are sustaining the market in the hope that the public may be induced to come in and buy. The operators in the street are afraid to touch the market, either long or short, and are waiting to sell at higher prices, if the cliques should venture to advance them. The low reserve of greenbacks in the banks and the certainty that a lock-up of $8,000,000 to $8,000,000 will be made at no distant date render the "bull" cliques cautious in putting up prices, and energetic in giving all their friends the point to buy.

The *Times* observes that the accounts from the Western lines denote an improved winter traffic, and general ease in the finances of the roads; so much so that the December dividends on both classes of Northwest, and the February dividends on both classes of St. Paul and Lake Shore, are deemed reasonably certain. The dividend on St. Paul preferred is in the nature of annual dividends; it is reported as likely to be 8 per cent. In cash, the half-yearly dividend on Lake Shore of 4 per cent. cash has already been voted by the Directors, preliminary to the consolidation of the Toledo and Wabash on the 20th of December. The dividend will be paid as usual in February.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, etc., bid at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00 A M	11 30 A M	12 05 P M	1 25 P M	4 00 P M
November 10, 1869.					
New York Central	181⅞	182	181⅞	181¾	182¼
Erie	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27⅛
Hudson River	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	...	134½	...	134½	135
Reading	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	94
Michigan Central	...	129	...	129	130
Michigan Southern	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅝	90
Illinois Central	...	132	...	...	134
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	96	...	96	97
Chicago and Northwestern	83½	84¼	...	84¼	85
do preferred	93	93½	...	93½	94
Rock Island	103½	103¾	103½	103½	103¾
St. Paul	82	82¼	...	82¼	83
St. Paul, preferred	...	92¼	...	92¼	93
Toledo and Wabash	59	59¼	...	59¼	59½
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	79	...	79	80
Fort Wayne	85	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½
Chicago and Alton	...	98	...	98	99
Ohio and Mississippi	...	28¾	...	28¾	29
Wells, Fargo & Co	35¾	35¾	...	35¾	35¾
American Express	...	60¼	...	60¼	60½
Adams Express	...	69	...	69	69½
Wells, Fargo Express	...	18¾	...	18¾	...
American M. U. Express	...	25	...	25	...
United States Express	...	51¼	...	51¼	52¼
Merchants Union Express	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	127	127	127	128	127

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182	182¼	¼	...
Erie	27	27⅛	⅛	...
Hudson River	...	...	...	...
Harlem	134½	135	½	...
Reading	93¾	94	¼	...
Michigan Central	129	130	1	...
Michigan Southern	89⅞	90	⅛	...
Illinois Central	132	134	2	...
Cleve. and Pitts.	96	97	1	...
Chicago and North.	83¾	84¼	½	...
do preferred	93½	94	½	...
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	...	...
St. Paul	82	83	1	...
do preferred	92	93	1	...
Tol. and Wabash	59	59¼	¼	...
do preferred	...	79½	...	...
Fort Wayne	85¼	85¼	...	...
Chicago and Alton	98	98	...	...
Ohio and Miss.	28¾	28¾	...	...
Western U. Tel.	35¾	35¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	...	...
Adams Express	69	69½	½	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	35¾	35¾	...	...
American M. U. Ex.	24¾	24¾	...	...
United States Ex.	50	51¼	1¼	...
Merch. U. Ex.	90½	90	...	½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 10, 1869. }

There was considerable activity to-day in our general markets, but we have little change to note in prices, and the few changes with remarks will be found below. These quotations are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Demand moderate and we quote soda ash at 4@4½c; pearls at 5c, and potash at 7½c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Receipts fair and sales at 80 @85c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Market dull at $2 90@4 00 for good to choice. A chance extra lot sells in a retail way at a shade higher. Inferior and common entirely nominal in price.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is very little doing. We quote sugar cured hams at 22½@23c; shoulders at 17c; clear sides 21c. Dried beef 22½c. Lard in tierces 16½c; lard in buckets 19½c ₱ lb, and mess pork $25 75 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel for old; small white. But few new beans are yet on the market.

BUTTER—Roll butter is dull at 30@33c for good to very extra. Solid packed 22@24c ₱ lb and dull.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices nominally from $1 85 ₱ bush for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $8 00@8 25 ₱ bushel.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c by firkin or barrel.

CHICKENS—Sales at 40@45c ₱ pair, by the coop, as to size. Sales of dressed chickens at 20@22c ₱ lb, and dressed turkies at 24@30c ₱ lb.

CIDER—We quote at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality and size of barrel.

GAME—Sales of venison saddles at 25@28c ₱ lb. Quail are quoted at $6 ₱ dozen, and wild ducks at $6 ₱ pair.

EGGS—The market is bare of fresh and quoted at 32@35c ₱ dozen. We note sales of pickled at 24@26 ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand and holders are firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Dairies at 17@17½; Ohio Factory at 16c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limburger 20c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 20@1 40, and No. 2 $1 00 ₱ gallon.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and slow of sale at $18@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 8@9c ₱ lb. Dried peaches—halves are in good demand at 12@12½c. Quarters are not much inquired for and dull at 10½@10c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—We quote choice to extra at $6 25@6 50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Market well supplied and dull at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, for country by very choice.

POTATOES—Fresh potatoes from store are nominal at 50@55c per bushel as to quality. Sweet potatoes on account of the cold weather are scarce and fair to choice Jersey sweets command $1 00@1 50 ₱ barrel, and Baltimores $3 25@3 75 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and market firm at 62@63½ for No. 1 geese feathers, and prime 58@59c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 85 ₱ barrel.

WHISKY—We quote high-wines nominal at $1 05; common rectified $1 05; proof rectified at $1 10; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

SEEDS—Flax seed is scarce and held firm at $2 50 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive and nominal at $8 00@8 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—Market weak, dull and prices mostly nominal. The demand, which is entirely local, is confined to choice grades, and we quote nominally all red winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. Good spring is dull at $6 00@6 25. Other grades are entirely nominal in price and not quotable.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 75@5 00 ₱ cwt. as to quality.

GRAIN—There is so little doing in grain that it is difficult to give correct quotations. Red winter wheat dull and nominally at $1 50@1 55, and choice commanding near the latter figure. White wheat is scarce and sells some for ₱ bushel more than for red. On the track oats are dull at 66@67c ₱ bushel. On the track fair to good rye is nominally 90@95c ₱ bushel, and extra 98@$1 00 ₱ bushel. New corn is dull at 75c ₱ bushel. Choice old ear corn on the track sells at $1 00 ₱ bushel, and in elevator is held at a shade higher. Barley is weak at $1 10 for good Ohio; $1 15 for good Pennsylvania, and $1 30@1 32 for Canadia.

Groceries.

The demand for goods in this line has been limited during the past week. The low stage of the water has somewhat interfered with business, and unless we have a rise in our rivers the fall trade must consequently be light, as our coal, lumber, iron and oil interests are dependant on water transportation to a great extent. This, with a scarcity of money, must effect business and render the prospects for a good business rather gloomy.

Prices have not changed much during the week. Sugars are rather weak East owing to the light demand. We perhaps our prices on refined ⅛c. New Orleans molasses are almost out of the market here, but we may soon look for arrivals of the new crop, which at present is coming in. New Orleans at high figures. Syrups, coffee and teas still remain unchanged.

Below are the quotations for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35c; Laguayra, 30c; Rio, fair to prime, 27@28c; choice, 24½c; prime, 24c; fair, 23@23½c; good 22c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Japan, 80c@$1 15; Oolong, 75c@$1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1@$1 15; silver drips 95c; Lowering's, 90c; fair to good, 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, good, 140c; prime, 150; Porto Rico, good, 135c; prime, 145c; Cuba, good, 130@135c; prime, 140c; Demerara, 156@160c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16½c; A, 15½c; B, 15½c; Ex C, 15¼c; C Yellow, 15c.

BROWN SUGARS—Hards, 16½c; A, 15½c; B, 15½c; Ex C, 15¼c; C Yellow, 15c.

RICE—Carolina 9½@10¼c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 35c per gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $24 50; No. 2 Mackerel, $15 50; No. 3 (large full weight) $14 50; No. 3 large half bbls, $8 00; No. 3, medium $12 00; extra shore, $7 50; Codfish, 5½c; Pollock, 3½c; Herrings, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould candles, 22c ₱ lb; Babbitt's soap, 12c; Crumpton's, 11c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic Wax, 9c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

RAW LINSEED OIL—Sales at 85c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $8 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Gem starch 13½c; Pearl Hominy 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 50@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY MORNING, November 11, 1869. }

The market opened strong yesterday morning, and some sales were reported at Tuesday's prices. In the early part of the day there were rumors that the Titusville *Herald's* report shows a considerable increase in the amount of production—and this report, and the quietness of the "bulls" gave the "bears" more confidence, and offers to sell November delivery at 36, 35¾ and even at 35½c, found no response on the part of buyers. At the close the market seemed to have settled at 35c offered, and 35½c asked for November, and for December 34¾@ 35½c. In crude the business was small and at prices considerably below those of the past week. In both qualities we can note a considerable nervousness on the part of both buyers and sellers, and while prices yesterday favored buyers, this is not to be taken as evidence of any permanent decline or indicative of the course of the market for the future. The few sales reported were as follows, and weregenerally made early in the day:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls 40 to 46 gravity, November, at.....36½c
1,000 bbls 40 to 46 gravity, November, at.....36c
1,000 bbls 40 to 45 gravity, spot, at.....17 c
1,000 bbls December, at.....16 c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls, November, at.....35½c
500 bbls, November, at.....35c
500 bbls, December, at.....34½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 10.—Closing on 9th—Crude bulk in less demand, but the small supply still warrants very full prices. We quote at 26½c; 900 bbls in lots sold at this price. The market for refined bonds very dull to-day, quotations being entirely nominal and unchanged. There is an absence of shipping demand; prices, very much below exporting views and speculative inquiry quite unimportant. 50c will buy for the balance of the month. No sales of importance; lot of 1,000 cases sold at 45c. Philadelphia delivery, unlimited; call for but few lots; very steady; prices were obtained; sales of 1,000 bbls refined, standard white, November delivery, at 36c, and 4,000 bbls do, December delivery, at 36c.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—The average daily production of the oil regions for the month of October, 1869, was 13,071 bbls.

NEW YORK, November 10, 12:00 M.—Market unchanged in every feature.

NEW YORK, November 10, 2 P. M.—Market quiet but weak at 26½@26¾c for crude.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., November 10.—Market quiet but firm; offering $8 15; asking $8 25.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—Market quiet; holders not so firm; prices nominally lower; unable to get any transactions.

OIL CITY, PA., November 10, 12:30 P. M.—No market as yet; prices evidently dull; no sales, and Ohio 66 25@7 7c fancy $7 00@7 50. Wheat firmer; red $1 33@1 35 delivered. Rye commanded $1 10 in tair demand; mixed western $1@95c. Oats steady at 56@59c. Provisions active and nominal. Whisky unsettled and nominal at $1 06.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—Flour quiet and steady; western spring fine $5 50@6 00; extra $6 25@6 50; family $6 50@7 50. Wheat steady; prime to choice red $1 35@ 1 38. Corn—old white and yellow, 90c; new, 80@ 85c. Rye dull at 90@93c. Provisions unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand and lower; sales at 84@89 1 02.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat 2c better; No 2 white Wabash $1 30; amber Michigan $1 08; amber $1 11. No 1 red held $1 16, but $1 15 bid; No 2 do at $1 10. Corn firm at 75c. Oats firm at 52½c. Oats quiet. No 1 held at 47c. Clover seed 10c better; sales at $7 85. Whisky at $1 06.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 10.—Flour neglected. Wheat neglected. Corn dull at 82@84½ for car lots. Barley dull and nominal. Rye steady at 90c. Oats dull; sales 40,000 bush No 2 western at 52c. Rye neg ected. Pork and lard unchanged. Highwines nominal at $1 06.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—Cotton—demand good at 20½c; receipts 1,301 bales; exports 299 bales. Flour unchanged and dull. Corn 85c. Oats 62c. Hay $28. Bran 85c@$1 00. Pork $31. Bacon nominal; clear sides 18½c; sacks sides 18c. Bulk shoulders 16½c; bulk sides 18c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 10.—Wheat 3c better; extra white $1 28; No 1 do $1 16; amber $1 07@1 08; regular $1 04. Oats active at 44c. Barley $1 75@1 80 ₱ cental.

STATE BONDS.

Quiet and steady. Missouri 6s, old Tennessees 66; new do 62½; old Virginias 61; new 58; old North Carolina 85½; new 70½.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was weak until near three o'clock, when there was an upward reaction, and an advance of 1@1½ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. Hudson was an exception, and sold as low as 134. The market generally at the close was slightly off from the prices of the forenoon, but firm. The dealings in Lake Shore were noticeably large, on report of increased earnings.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 52; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 13½; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 19½; Adams Express, 69; Wells-Fargo, 36; American, 51; United States, 52; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 182; Erie, 27; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 134½; Hudson River, 134; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 129; Lake Shore, 89½; Illinois Central, 132½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 85; Chicago and Alton, 98; do preferred, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 96; Chicago and Northwestern, 83¾; do preferred, 93¾; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 82; do preferred, 92; Northwestern, 84; do preferred, 93; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 73½.

MINING SHARES

Dull and unchanged here and at Boston.

Sub-Treasury balance $86,737,236.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton declinedly lower; sales of 3,300 bales at 29¾@29¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 13,351 bbls; flour fairly active without decided change; sales of 13,300 bbls at $5 20 for superfine State and western; $5 40@5 60 for extra State; $6 25@6 10 for extra western; $6 10@6 65 for white wheat extra; $5 80@6 20 for round hoop Ohio; $6 25@6 75 for extra St. Louis; $7 00@11 00 for choice do, closing steady. Rye flour steady; sales of 200 bbls at $4 75@6 00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky rather more steady. Sales 300 bbls western at $1 01@1 02, free. Receipts of wheat 12,000 bush; wheat is better, with a fair demand for export and speculation; sales 127,000 bush at $1 30@1 31 for No 3 spring; $1 37@1 39 for No 2 do; $1 39@1 44 for No 1 do; $1 40@1 50 for western red; Illinois, $1 37@1 44 for winter red and Amber western, and $1 40 for amber State. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate demand; sales 34,000 bushels at $1 00@1 07 for two-rowed state; $1 12 for four-rowed do; $1 27@1 30 for Canada and $1 40@1 45 for two-rowed State. Corn—receipts of corn 33,712 bush; corn 2@3c better, the demand chiefly speculative; sales 96,000 bush at 86@88 1 02 for sound mixed western; $1 00@ 1 17 for round do, closing quiet. Receipts of oats 5,000 bush; 1@2c better; sales 39,000 bush at 69@69½c for western; 69½c for State. Beef quiet; sales at 10c Carolina at 7@8c. Coffee steady. Sugar moderately active; sales 950 hhds at 13@13½c for Muscovado; 13½@13¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses firm; sales 40 bbls New Orleans at 80c. Petroleum firm at 35½@35¾c for crude, and 36½ @38½c for refined. Hops firm. Coal—dopes 1 @ 90 @ 2 00 ₱ ton for Cannel and 5 00 for sacred and firm at $11 for English gas cannel. Wool quiet and firm; sales 400,000 lbs at 45@50c for domestic fleece; 40@ 47½c for pulled. Leather—hemlock sole firm at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres; 32@33c for Orinoco

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, November 11, 1869.

Continued from First Page.

5. Report of state Clerk on the Re-union Overtures.
6. Declaration of the Result by the Assembly.
7. Communication of the Result to the other Assembly.
8. Action to affect the reunion.
9. Appointment of reconstruction committee.
10. Consideration of the succession question.
11. Commendation of the Board question.
12. Change of the basis of representation.
13. Overture on the question sustentation fund.
14. Reports of special committees—
15. On unemployed ministers and vacent churches.
16. On use or report of the delegates to the British churches.
17. On the theater, dances, etc.
18. Reports of delegates to corresponding bodies.
19. Reports of standing committees.
17. Place of next stated committees.
18. Appointment of committee of arrangements.
19. Publication of minutes.
20. Payment of bills.
21. Final calling of the roll.
22. Approval of the minutes.
23. Dissolution.

Dr. Fisher said: I mentioned the subject this morning of the continuance of the Committee appointed at the last Assembly. Upon the subject of reconstruction, my opinion is that some light ought to be thrown upon it before any motion was made. In the plan submitted to the Old School Assembly the Committee was continued after the adoption of the general report. In the Assembly of 1867 the matter was overlooked. We spring the matter without having time to mature our views and when called upon by the other committee, we left the matter to be determined here. The reason for this is that if at this time this committee may be continued, or if you choose, appoint another committee, so was Joint committee may meet and consult with the leading members of the Synods, and in that way prepare for discussion between this and the next session. We stand in the embarrassing condition of having no committee to meet that appointed by the other Assembly some years ago. The subject is therefore to continue the committee appointed by the last Assembly to meet the committee appointed by the other Assembly upon the subject.

The Clerk said the action to which Dr. Fisher had referred was in connection with the report of the Committee of Thirty made to the General Assembly in 1868. The Clerk here read an extract from the minutes of that session relative to a change in the present ratio of representation.

Question—On the continuance of the committee appointed by the last General Assembly on the original plan.

Dr. Wing said, a little, thought that the committee should be larger, as a General Assembly they had the right to form a Synods, but they ought to refer to the recognition of the validity of business of this Assembly was to consider this question. Many of us have deep feelings upon this subject, and are anxious to have our voice here. We, in our Presbytery, desire to have our proper bounds.

Mr. Fisher—As I understand, this committee was one skilled that the Committee meet at different points, and further, as a committee of consultation to accomplish the object of conference with the Synods, and obtaining from them their views and their opinions in regard to these points. It was not the intention to commit certain principles which might be adopted in certain cases and report to the next General Assembly as the result of their labors. The Assembly must act, the committee can only assist in certain cases, and report to the next General Assembly in